servative members say that experience ought to teach the national officers a lesson with regard to intermeddling with State

HIS KINGDOM FOR SALE.

Kalakana Wants the United States to Purchase the Hawaiian Islands.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Doc. 7 .- It is now asserted that King Kalakaua has not come to this country simply for his health. Neither has he come as some have reported, to float a \$2,000,000 loan, or which he would pocket a tidy commission. It has just leaked out that his mission is to propose to the State Department the purchase of the Hawaiian Island by the United States. This news comes directly from a man largely interested in sugar interests on the islands and may be accepted as authoritative. Of course, Kalakaua's officers will deny it, but all the facts show that the King has reached the jumping-off place and must decide shortly either to risk another revolution or to sell his kingdom and get a fat pension. He has been authorized by the Hawaiian government to offer the Hawaiian Islands to Secretary Blaine on terms which, it is thought, Con-

gress will accept.

The sugar-planters, as well as Kalakaua, are in the hole. Under the reciprocity treaty they really got a bonus of 2 cents a pound on all their sugar. Now, under the McKinley bill, which makes sugar free, they lose all of this because the growers of this country receive a bounty of 2 cents a pound. If the Hawaiian Islands come under the American flag the planters would receive this bounty, which would amount to several millions per year. It is not known what demands Kalakana will make, but belief is that they will not be ex-

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

General Miles Says the Trouble Is Not Yet Ended-Disposition of Troops.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- General Miles said today: "Generals Ruger and Brooke have been doing all they could to put the small number of available troops in position to be useful, and so far as possible staying the threatened cyclone, yet the end of the Indian troubles is by no means immediately at hand. No other civilized country on the face of the earth would tolerate many thousands of armed savages scattered through different States and Territories. The people of Texas, western Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Montana, Wyoming, Utah, eastern Washington, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico are seriously interested in this subject. While the fire may be suppressed in one place, it will be still smoldering and hable to break out at another place where least expected under the present system.

General Miles has received from Lieut. Gaston, of the Eighth Cavalry, a report of the council held with the Cheyennes at the mission on Tongue river, Montana. Lieut. Gaston reports that at this conference there were present Spotted Wolf, Old Crow, White Elk, Badger, Porcupine and a number of other Cheyenne Sioux, and Fire Crow, and Ogallala Sioux.

Advices from the Indian country were received at army headquarters to-night which stated that everything was reported quiet, and that there had been no dancing since Wednesday. At Fort Yates the thermometer registered ten degrees below zero to-night. Full rations have been ordered for the Indians. The Seventh Infantry, from Fort Logan, Denver, Col., are expected to reach Fort Yates some time tonight. The Sixth Cavalry are expected to reach Rapid City to-morrow. The First Infantry should be near Rosebud agency. There are nearly six thousand soldiers now in the Northwest Indian country, where the excitement exists. General Brooke has under his command at Pine Ridge agency nearly tifteen hundred troops and seven hundred horses. General Miles said, at a late hour to-night, that he could not say positively whether he should be able to start for the Northwest to-morrow.

Depredatory Bands of Indians. PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 7.-Reliable information was received to-day that the Indians are stealing horses and robbing the houses north of the Cheyenne river. This coincides with the rumor here to-day that the hostile camp had broken up and the Indians have scattered through the Bad Lands. Scouts were sent out to-day to ascertain the facts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

George Washington Smith, of San Francisco, second vice-president of the Nicaragua Canal Company, is insane, at Bellevne Hospital, New York.

Morrison McClelland, aged seventy, the veteran turfman, and father of Byron Mc-Clelland, died on Saturday at Lexington, Ky. Mr. McClelland had been a trainer for

Jude and Robert Smith, farmers, living near Linwood, Mich., quarreled on Saturday morning over a piece of timber, when the latter raised his gun and fired, killing the former instantly.

The Woodward Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Chattanoog, Tenn., has made an assignment to G. N. Henson and R. H. Woodward. Their liabilities are \$64,000, nearly half of which is due to Chattanooga banks.

The Kendals closed their New York engagement of eight weeks at the Fifthavenue Theater Saturday night. The receipts exceeded \$80,000. This is said to be the greatest engagement ever played by foreign stars in the same time.

Fought Ninety-One Rounds.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7 .- Before the South Omaha Club, last night, Tommy White, of Chicago, and Dan Daly, of Bangor, Me., fought five hours and fifty-five minutes without reaching a decision. White had the best of Daly in height and reach, but Daly was the cleverest of the pair. In the first few rounds White tried for a knockout, and landed several times heavily. In the twentieth round Daly closed White's left eye, and in the thirty-fourth the Chicago man's mouth was smashed so bad that it bled to the end. In rounds thirty-seven to forty-two White tried hard for a knockout, but Daly avoided him. Till the seventy-first it was a walk around, when Daly dfd a little more fighting. White was badly winded, but still fought well. In the ninety-first-round both men were too tired to proceed, and the fight was declared a

Arizona Desperado Killed,

NAVAJO SPRINGS, A. T., Dec. 7.—A shooting affray occurred yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of Bud Blake, one of he most feared desperadoes in this section. Blake rode into town yesterday afternoon, and after filling up with "tangle-foot" proceeded to shoot right and left. After terrorizing the citizens he rode across the country in the direction of St. Johns. About two miles from here he encountered two telegraph operators, R. Alexander and R. L. Cotton, returning from an antelope hunt. Riding up within fifty yards he called upon them to throw up their hands and received an immediate response in the shape of a volley from a Winchester in the hands of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Cotton's six-shooter. Blake was fatally wounded and died in a few minutes.

The Coming Chess Match.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The chess match between W. Steinitz, of New York, the champion of the world, and Isador Gunsberg, of London, who is well known as a strong player, will begin on Tuesday at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, The Manhattan club has grovided the sum of \$1,050 to cover the expenses of the players, and from which will also be paid the sum of \$20 for each game won, \$10 for each | the cars. game lost and \$10 to each player for every game drawn. In addition to this a prize of £75 has been subscribed by English amateurs for the winner of the match, which is to be decided on the "ten games up" principle. In the case of both players having scored eight wins each the match will be declared drawn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- Arrived: La Gascogne, from Havre; Saale, from Bremen.

NOBODY need suffer from languor and melanholy if they take Simmons Liver Regulator,

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Saloon-Keepers Victorious in the First Legal Decision at Terre Haute.

Walked Off a Trestle Forty Feet High-Accident Resulting in the Death of a Prominent Republican-Horrible Fate of a Child.

INDIANA.

Saloon-Keepers Win the First Skirmish with the Terre Haute People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 7 .- About a half dozen saloons kept open to-day, selling "soft" drinks, and some of them permitting billiards to be played, which the saloonkeepers held did not conflict with the State law. To-night the superintendent of police instructed the force to arrest every saloonkeeper selling colored drinks, or permitting any kind of a game in his place. Most of the saloon-keepers are adopting the policy | day. of "lying low" for a short time, believing that gradually the enforcement of the law will be relaxed. They have no of the new city ordinance, but have a wholesale dread of being prosecuted under the State law. One gambling-house was raided and several players captured, and one saloon-keeper was arrested for permitting minors to play billiards. Mayor Donaldson gave out his decision to-night in the test cases raised under the ordinance requiring saloon doors to be locked after hours. He holds that it is invalid, because it is a deprivation of private rights. The case will be appealed

Walked Off a Trestle.

by the city attorney.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Dec. 7 .- Anson Albee, late proprietor of the Junction House at Crawfordsville, was in this city yesterday for the purpose of buying hotel property. After making a successful deal he started to return home in the evening by way of Gosport, where a change of cars was necessary. Alighting from the Indianapolis & Vincennes train at Gosport it was very dark and he was unaccustomed to the surroundings. He started to walk alone to the Monon depot and walked off a high trestle and fell upon the rocks forty feet below, being instantly killed. When found to-day he had on his person \$1,900 and a valuable

Stealing by the Wagon-Load. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Dec. 7 .- Last night one of the boldest robberies ever committed in this county was perpet ted at Cowan, six miles south of this city. Some time in the night the robbers drove a wagon to the general store of Perdue & Knott, loaded it with \$100 worth of assorted goods and drove off unmolested. When leaving, the robbers awakened a number of unsuspecting citizens with their loud hollooing. They gained an entrance by chopping a large hole in the side of the building, and then climbed in and opened the door.

Prominent Republican Dead.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PERU, Dec. 7.-Telegraphic advices from Holdridge, Neb., to-day announce the death of William C. Yarnell from a broken limb received while visiting there. He was a leading citizen of this city, and chairman of the Republican county committee and one of its most prominent and active workers. The remains will be interred here.

Died with His Secret.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Dec. 7 .- David Dougherty. a young man, committed snicide to-day, on the Edmunds farm, below this city, by taking chloroform. He had been employed there about two weeks, but nothing is known of his history, nor where he came from. If nothing is heard from his family he will be buried in this city.

Thrown from His Carriage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Dec. 7 .- Harry Hammill, well-known and popular business man of this city, was thrown out of a carrige early this morning, a few miles west of this city, and seriously injured. He lay in the road for several hours before being discovered. and had nearly bled to death.

Minor Notes. An incendiary burned G. W. Watkins's stable at Mt. Vernon and six draft horses perished. Dr. W. W. Steel, of Waveland, is under

arrest at Anderson on the charge of high-Thomas Edwards, who mysteriously disappeared from Goshen some days ago, was

killed by a train in Unio. The Montgomery County Commissioners have elected W. T. Whittington as county attorney and Dr. E. W. Keegan as county

physician. Benjamin Harris, aged ninety-three, fell down the cellar stairs while carrying a keg of lard at his home near Sevastopol and was seriously injured. About a dozen persons in Heth and

Washington townships, Harrison county, have been notified by the White Caps that they must reform or take the consequences. An incendiary effort to burn a groggery conducted by "Duddy" Shawhan at Anderson resulted in \$500 damages to Conrad's carriage shop next door. Shawhan's place escaped injury.

The Montgomery County Commissioners have passed an order that no application for liquor license will be considered unless accompanied with a check for \$100, the amount charged for granting the privilege for a year. If the license is not granted then the check is returned to the appli-

ILLINOIS.

Small Boy Meets a Horrible Death by Being Thrown and Dragged by His Horse. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Last evening James, the seven-year-old son of James Brown, near this city, was almost instantly killed. He was riding a horse which became unmanageable, and the boy was thrown off. His foot caught in the harness, and he was dragged a long distance and horribly mangled

Big Insurance Judgment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 7.-Mrs. Adams. widow of the late Dr. W. H. H. Adams, for many years president of the Illinois Wesleyan University in this city, yesterday recovered a judgment against the Mutual Life Reserve Fund Association of New York, for \$10,260. The defendant resisted the payment of the life insurance policy on the grounds that the installment was overdue five days when decersed suddenly died at Hot Springs, and the court held that that was not sufficient defense against the validity of the policy.

Died from Exhaustion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Dec. 7 .- The fifteen-year-old son of John E. Gordon, of this city, dropped dead this morning after arriving home from a long bicycle ride. He was in excelent health, and his death is supposed to be the result of overexertion.

Brief Mention. Bement is to have an electric-light plant. John Bastian, of Galena, was killed by

Hog cholera is causing great loss to the farmers of Warren county. The State Auditor has granted permission for the organization of the State Bank of Dallas City, Hancock county, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

With one exception the Methodist Churches in the Kankakee district have voted in favor of women as lay delegates to the General Conference. The report of the State Board of Agri-

culture shows that the area planted to acres, which yielded an average of twenty- | guilty or more guilty.

six bushels per acre, or a total vield of 160,000,000 bushels, against 248,000,000 bush-

Frank Morris, the lad who robbed Mrs. Coster, of Norris, of \$500 Nov. 10, was arrested at Lusk, Wyo., and returned to Lewiston. The boy was a reader of dime

The Board of Supervisors of McLean county have decided to investigate the books of the county clerk, treasurer, sheriff and superintendent of schools, the examination to extend back four years.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Dec. 8-Light snow during the night; cloudy weather, clearing on Monday; nearly stationary temperature.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 8 P. M .- Forecast until 8 P. M. Monday: For Ohio and Indiana-Fair; continued

colder weather; northerly winds.
For Michigan and Wisconsin - Fair weather; southerly winds; warmer. For Illinois-Continued colder, fair weather; northerly winds; warmer on Tues-

Observations at Indianapolis,

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 30.28 26 7 P. M. 30.20 29 59 N'east Cloudy 63 N'east Cloudy Maximum temperature, 32; minimum temper-Following is a comparative statement of the

temperature and precipitation on Dec. 7.

General Weatner conditions. SUNDAY, Dec. 7, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.-The low barometric area, last night over the western gulf, moved northeast with increasing pressure, and is central to-night over Alabama; elsewhere the pressure continues high, and the center of the high area, 30.52, remained over Kansas. TEMPERATURE.—Ten degrees and below reported from eastern Dakota and central Minnesota; 20° and below from western Kansas, western Iowa, northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan northward; 30° and below from New Mexico, northern Texas, Missouri, Indiana, northern Ohio and Pennsylvania northward; 40° and above from southern Texas, northern Louisiana, southern Tennessee southward; 600 and above from Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina southward: 70° and above in Florida.

PRECIPITATION.—Snow fell near the lakes and is falling to-night in Missonri and the Ohio valley; rains fell from Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia southward; heavy rains at Atlanta, Ga., 1.16, and at Charlotte, N.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ANDERSON. Business Block Destroyed, Involving a Loss of

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 7 .- This morning, at 2 o'clock, the Boring & Hannah Block, on the north side of the public square, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was turned in, and the firemen responded promptly, and by the most heroic efforts confined the fire to the Boring & Hannah building. The lower rooms were occupied by W. F. Williams, grocer, with a bakery in the basement, and W. H. Shirk, jeweler. The second story was occupied entirely by the Daily Bulletin, the large presses and the entire Bulletin plant being destroyed, together with a large amount of advertising matter just ready for delivery. One bill of \$600 in catalogues for the Anderson foundry and machine works was just ready to load up and be delivered. Williams's entire stock of groceries was lost, but it was fully insured. Shirk's loss will be heavy but hard to determine. The building is a total wreck. The Bulletin's loss will be \$12,000, with \$5,000 insurance, as follows: Westchester, \$1,200; Milwankee Mechanics' \$1,100; Liberty of New York, \$1,100; American of New York, \$1,600. Williams's loss will reach \$2,500, with \$2,000 insurance in the Vernen. Shirk is fully insured in the New York Underwriters for \$1,400, and American of New York for \$1,400. The loss on the building will be \$6,000, with \$4,500 insurance; \$2,000 in the Insurance of N. A. and \$2,500 in the Phonix of Hartford. The Robinson & Lovett Block is slightly damaged; fully insured. One of the losses hard to determine is that of Kaufman & Davis's immense stock of dry-goods, which was damaged by smoke. They have \$20,000 insurance, as follows: Ntagara, \$3,000; Fire Assurance, of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Fireman's Fund, \$2,000; Evansville, \$2,500; Royal, \$2,500; Glens Falls, \$2,500; Lancashire, \$2,500; Northern, \$2,000; North

500. The total destruction of property by the fire will not fall short of \$25,000.

American, \$1,500; Michigan F. and M., \$1,-

Other Fires. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 7 .- Fire to-night in the four-story brick building, Nos. 335 and 337 Fulton street, occupied by A. I. Namme, dealer in window-shades and upholsterers' draperies, damaged the stock and building to the extent of \$55,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Huyler, the candy merchant, who occupied an adjoining store, had his stock damaged to the extent of \$1,500.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A spezial to the Daily News says the city of Montpelier, situated thirty-five miles south of here, is reported late to-night to be in imminent danger of total destruction by fire. No estimate of the loss can yet be made.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec 7.—Fire to-night, originating in Campbell & Dempsey's livery barn, corner Bedford and Decatur streets, destroyed that building and three others adjoining. Loss, \$17,000; insurance, \$14,000.

Battle Over a Calf.

PETALUMA, Cal., Dec. 7.-Last night the

families of James Puckett and James Toud, living on Sonoma mountain, ten miles from here, engaged in a fight about a lost calf. On the Puckett side were a man and two boys, and on the Todd side a man and three young boys. The Todd party were hard pressed and retreated to their own land, followed by the Pucketts. Todd's step-son, Willie Cook, aged eighteen, shot and probably fatally wounded Alfred Puckett, aged twenty-one. Cook surrendered himself to the authorities.

Murdered by Tramps. LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 7 .- A. Morse, an old man from Manchester, Ia., was found in an ice-house in North Lawrence, yesterday morning, with his head horribly crushed and almost dead. He left Linwood, a small station east of this place, for this city on

Friday night, having several hundred dol-

ars on his person. He was seen with two tramps on Friday night. The tramps were arrested in Kansas City last evening, and brought to this city. The old man died last evening without regaining consciousness. Wedded at Ninety-One and Eighty. Pennsboro, W. Va., Dec. 6.-A notable wedding was celebrated here to-day, the combined age of the bride and groom being 171 years. The bride was Mrs. Martha

man Calhoun, ninety-one. The wedding was witnessed by a large number of people. Indorses the Statement.

Dickson, aged eighty, and the groom, Nor-

Toledo Bee (Dem.) The new Governor of South Carolina has been inaugurated. He is a Farmers' Alliance Democrat and was elected over the combined opposition of the old parties. Much of his mangural address is devoted to the negro question, and, while he demands that the colored men shall be protected in their rights, Governor Tillman denies that "'all men are created equal.' It is not true now, and was not when Jefferon wrote it," says the Governor. That's Bourbon frankness honestly expressed.

Parnell's Case. Memphis Appeal (Dem.) The foolish report is being circulated that after awhile Parhell will come to the front and establish his innocence. Innocence of what? it may be asked. If he is not guilty of delinquencies in the O'Shea matter, he is guilty of a crime in not defending the case and preventing the present demoralization of the Home-rule party. corn during the past season was 6,150,000 on the very eve of victory. He is either

EARTHWORMS ON THE AFRICAN COAST. A Good Place for Mr. Darwin to Have Conducted Investigations.

The last Kew Bulletin contains a report by Mr. Alvan Millson, the assistant Co-lonial Secretary of Lagos, on Yoruba Land, the native territory adjacent to Lagos.
After describing the wasteful system of cultivation employed by the natives and the wonderful rapidity with which the soil recovers from it, he says the mystery is solved in a simple and unexpected manner during the dry season. The whole surface of the ground beneath the grass is seen to be covered by rows of cylindrical worm - casts. These vary in height from a quarter of an inch to three inches, and exist in astonishing numbers. It is in many places impossible to press a finger upon the ground without touching one. For scores of square miles they cover the surface of the soil, closely packed, upright, and burnt by the sun into rigid rolls of hardened clay. The rains ultimately break them down into a fine powder, rich in plant food, and lending itself easily to the hoe of the farmer. These casts are very different in form from those familiar in gardens. On digging down the soil is found to be drilled in all directions by a countless multitude of worm drills, while from thirteen inches to two feet in depth the worms are found in great numbers in the moist subsoil. It is impossible to estimate their number per cubic foot, as the quantity varies according to the season and the locality. Having carefully removed the worm-casts of one season from two separate square feet of land at a considerable distance from one auother and chosen at random, Mr. Millson found the weight to be ten and three-quarters pounds in a thoroughly dry state. This gives a mean of over five pounds per square foot and a total of not less than 62,233 tons of subsoil brought to the surface on each square mile of culti-vable land in the Yoruba country every year. This work goes on unceasingly year after year, and to the untiring labors of its earth worms this part of West Africa owes the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. Where the worms do not work the Yoruba knows the livelihood of its people. that it is useless to make his farm. Esti-mating one square yard of dry earth by two feet deep as weighing half a ton, there is an annual movement of earth per square yard of the depth of two feet, amounting to not less than fortyfive pounds. From this it appears that every particle of earth in each ton of soil to the once in twenty-seven years. It seems more than probable that the comparative freedom of this part of West Africa from dangerous malarial fevers is due, in part at least, to the work of earthworms in ventilating and constantly bringing to the surface the soil in which the malarial germs live and breed. From specimens which Mr. Millson has sent home it appears the worm belongs to a new species of the genus siphonogaster. The type of the genus has been quite lately described from the Nile

WHO WOULD BE A PRINCE?

An Heir to Russia's Throne Dying, Without Friends or Partisans. New York Sun. The dishonored life of a high Russian Prince is expiring within the walls of the marble palace on the Proclamation place in St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Nikolaus Nikolajevitch, eldest uncle of the Czar and doyen of the imperial family, is breathing there the last of his misspent days, with no friend to fear his death and no relative to pity his sufferings. Already during the manœuvres of this year near the Baltic

the Grand Duke showed symptoms of in-sanity, so that the commandership-inchief was taken from him. Only for the sake of appearances did the Czar, at the breaking of camp, address to him the customary message of thanks. All the Russian officers knew then that the Czar's uncle had lost his mind. Eight weeks later came the announcement of the Official Gazette to the effect that the Grand Duke was also afflicted by an incurable physical illness.

The fall of the dying Grand Duke from every honor that birth gave him has been dramatically complete. During the last Turkish war he was commander-in-chief. Despite the successes of the troops under him, he came back from the war without the soldier's laurel, for the whole world knew that all his thinking had been done for him by Totleben, Gurko and Skobeleff. He received the baton of a general field marshal at the end of hostilities. Close on this formal honor came the exposure in the courts of his corrupt dealing with the army contractors, Horwitz and Kohen, who had bought him outright for hard money. It was shown that he had sold government interests right and left, and received for his perfidy \$1,200,000, which he had devoted to paying the price of his former debauched life. Czar Alexander II sent his brother abroad in order that the scandal might drop from pubnotice. With the fatal faculty of always doing the wrong thing, the Grand Duke could not remain long in disgraced seclusion. In a celebrated article in the Nonvelle Revue he attempted to defend himself against all the proven charges of corruption and to blacken the records of the flower of Russia's corps of officers. The fallacy of his position was mercilessly exposed by the Russian Minister of War, Miljutin. He was stripped of even deprived of the presidency of the ricultural Society of St. Petersburg. With the accession of the present Czar the Grand Duke was restored to some of his lost honors, only to be placed under a guardian shortly on account of his dishonorable practices and spendthrift habits. Five thousand dollars per month was his allowance. He experienced a quasiarmistice with fortune some time later and was again restored to his lost privileges. He lived without friends, under the frown of his family and the suspicion of even the gilded society of the Russian capital, whose vices he had exaggerated and whose honor he had never known. He has long been

has, perhaps, his only claim to the notice of posterity. QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

Her Life as the Spouse of the Late Profligate Monarch Was Not a Bed of Roses.

called the black sheep of the house of

Romanoff. Gortchakoff always spoke of

possession of this title till now, and in it

The Queen regent of Holland is a young woman still, although the widow of an old man, and she is likely to live many years after her little daughter, now twelve years of age, shall have come into full possessio of her royal inheritance. Queen Emma was born in 1858 at Arolsen, the capital of her father's miniature state, Waldeck. She, as well as her two sisters and brother, was brought up religiously and plainly, and she had received few offers of marriage before that of William III was laid before her. The offer of a crown was dazzling, but there was much in the conditions attending it to repel a young girl. The King was nearly three times her age. Everybody knew that he and Queen Sophia a princess of the Wurtemburg family, had lived a wretched existence, and that the blame of this unhappiness did not rest with the Queen. When the Princess Emma plighted her troth to William III she accepted a life without gayety, and she knew that, as a German, she would be unpopular with her future subjects. She faced the situation brayely, and resolved to win her husband's and her new people's love. In the heyday of her young womanhood she led a life of seclusion. Her husband was hypochondriacal and irritable; she devoted herself to enlivening and soothing his mind. Her gentleness, her tact, won their reward in gaining his affection and trust. Her influence over him grew every day and her subjects learned to admire her. The Queen watches over the bringing up of her child with unceasing vigilance and her maternal zeal has deepened the esteem felt for her by her subjects. It is curious that the little Queen Wilhelmina has not yet been taught German. The child rises at 7 o'clock and goes to her mother's rooms: when she can see her father she is admitted to his bedside. At 8 o'clock the royal family breakfast. The little queen studies till 11 o'clock, then her mother takes 'her and reads to her, with explanations, a chapter of the Bible, after which the child plays. In the afternoon, after lunch, come more lessons and play. Driving her carriage, to which six ponies are harnessed two abreast, or sailing in her boat on the lake are her favorite recreations.

Secretary Noble's Good Suggestion.

Springfield Bepublican (Mug.)

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

lican has long advocated, and which is in the interest of the disabled veteran. For this reason it is clearly the duty of Grand Army posts and other organizations of vet-terans to support, by petition, and resolu-tion, and appeal to members of Congress, both this bill of Mr. Belknap and the pro-posal of Secretary Noble.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE. Proceedings That Go to Show Why Congress Is So Slow to Transact Business.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Even United States Senators, it appears, are better at finding fault than at suggesting a remedy. A joint resolution came up in that body on Wednesday authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms and ammunition to the States of North and South Dakota. Obviously, the proper course to pursue with regard to it was to consider whether or not there was any reason for introducing this resolution and, if so, whether that reason was sufficient to warrant its passage. Anyone familiar with the current newspaper reports from that section knows that action should be taken at once or not

this business which required hastef First, Mr. Manderson moved an amendment to include the State of Nebraska; which was simply extending the inquiry, and, therefore, a proper thing to do. Then, Mr. Voorhees got up. He said he disliked to talk; he disliked to criticise; but he did think depth of two feet is brought to the surface hundred thousand rations of food to the No. 38-Monon Acc. starving indians it would be more consistent with Christian civilization.

Doubtless it would. It would also be more consistent with Christian civilization to issue that long-delayed pension to Dr. Mary Walker; but neither of these propositions happened to be germane to the subject under discussion, and it was simply a waste of precious time to bring either of them in. Nevertheless, Senator Voorhees succeeded in his object of filibustering against the resolution. He talked a long time about it himself, and he got the other Senators so excited that they talked a long time about it, too. Finally they got mad. Senator Pierce, of North Dakota, said the Indians in his neighborhood were fatter and sleeker than Senator Voorhees, and Senator Voorhees intimated that Senator Pierce was trying to get the Indians killed off so that he and his constituents could grab their reservations.

In this way the men who are supposed to typify the wisdom of the American Nation managed to stave off consideration of a vital question until the hour arrived when other business had to be taken up, and so the resolution was laid aside without having had a moment's actual consideration except the little time consumed by Senator Manderson in offering his amendment. And yet people wonder why it takes so long for Congress to transact any public

FOUND HIMSELF DEAD. Startling and Embarrassing Discovery Made by a Kansas City Man.

Henry Hersperger, clerk of the Probate Court, at Independence, was astonished yesterday to have a man, long since supposed to be dead, walk in and demand to see the pa-pers in his estate which had been administered upon. Thomas Wallace in September, 1886, was declared to be dead by the Probate Court then in session at Independence, and letters of administration were issued upon his estate to George T. Purcell, an attorney at Independence, who administered the estate with due faithfulness, making a final settlement in February, 1889. Wallace happened to read the notice of final settlement. and thinking it must be himself appeared at Independence and proved that he was the long-lost man, and claimed any amount that remained due to him. But there was no remainder. For he found that at the time of his death he was possessed of \$38.70 in cash, and that in the final windup of his affairs it cost \$24.60 to administer properly the \$38.70 of cash. The remaining \$14.10 of his earthly possessions, upon application, had been given to the administrator for his faith-

Mr. Wallace stated that at the time of his death as recorded in the Probate Court, he was worth a few hundred dollars more than the court had assessed him; that he had lived in Jackson county ever since he was two years old. He first learned be was dead from the United States government claim his field marshalship, army inspectorship office at Washington. During the war he and many other military honors. He was had furnished horses and other services to government, for walch he sent in i claim shortly after the war, but did not demand payment. About two years ago he demanded the pay and a few days afterward was notified that he was dead and that it could be proved. He then called on Mr. Purcell, who informed him that he had been ap pointed as administrator at the instigation of Winecup Randall, who now lives in Kansas City, and to see him for an explanation Mr. Randall was formerly in the business of buying government claims, and finding this claim had been allowed by the government tried to find Wallace, but could not and had an administrator appointed.

Mr. Wallace states that he has always lived in Jackson county, near Little Santa Fe, and has recently removed to 2019 Jarboe

him as the enfant terrible of the imperial family. He has remained in undisputed THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS BILL. It Involves a Principle That Must Triumph Philadelphia North American.

> The Senate having taken up the federal elections bill, the Democrats announce that they will fight it at every step, but will not obstruct its consideration. Why should the Democrate oppose the bill? Is it a bill to deprive any person entitled to vote of his privilege? Does it discriminate against any party! Does anybody pretend that were the bill a law and an election to be held under it to-morrow there would not be a fair election and true return? The opponents of the bill speak of it as a "force bill," which does not in the least matter: but no man reasonably intelligent and no man who has read the bill believes it to be a force bill in any sense of the term. But suppose it were such, what would that matter in view of the fact that every election law in the United States is yet more of a force law than the Lodge bill, by any construction possible to put upon it, can be? We shall not be mealy-mouthed about the opposition to the bill. It is based on a corrupt ballot and a forged return. We mean to be wholly understood. No man in favor of honest suffrage objects to the bill on any other ground than inexpediency. The principle involved in the bill is, as the President says, a principle to which any company of men assembled to discuss the ways and means of honest government would fully subscribe. But as every attempt to purify the ballot has been fought inch by inch, year after year, before it finally prevailed, so we expect the proposition to have Congress exercise its constitutional prerogative in federal elections will be resisted for some years to come. We do not look for the passage of the Lodge bill at this session, nor by the next Congress, of course, but Congress will surely assume the responsibility within the next five years. It should be exhaustively discussed by the Senate, but not to the delay of necessary business. The times are perhaps not yet ripe for the enactment of the law. It is necessary for the sense of justice of the American people to be outwill cure itself.

Ruffianism Hereditary in the Party. Boston Journal.

The Bourbon Senators have been rendered exceedingly truculent by the fear that the Republicans may change the Senate rules. One hot-headed individual publicly announces that if the presiding officer of the Senate neglects to recognize a Democrat he will immediately seize Mr. Morton by the The legislation the Secretary asks for to authorize the organization of a bureau in the Pension department which shall do the work of these attorneys should be enacted at once. It is a reform which the Republic would dare to carry out his threat, but that he should make it shows how the old ruf-

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, d 4:45 a m.

Jashington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m.

d 5:30 p m.

York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm.
and d 10:00 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from
Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00
pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.
Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.;
arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.
Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am.,
d 4:00 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am.,
5:55 pm., d 10:50 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 4:10 pm. Arrive from
Columbus, 10:20 am.
Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00
pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50
am., 5:00 pm.

d, dully; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTS TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolisas follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00

pm. Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

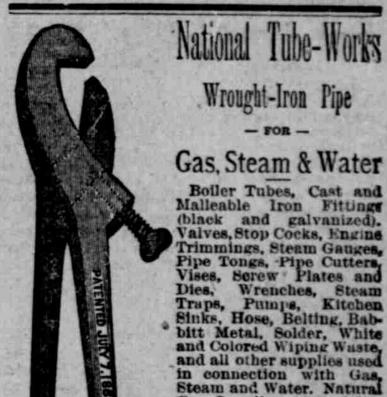
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Philadelphia Press.



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fianly spirit that inspired the dastardly attack on Sumuer still clings to the Democratic party.

THE FARMERS' PARTY.

It being taken for granted, then, that the

Alliance, in connection with some kindred

Its One Idea Is More Money, Which Means Ruinous Inflation.

organizations, is going into politics, an examination of its principles becomes pertinent. The first complete platform was put forth by the national convention of the Farmers' Alhance and Laborers' Union, which met in St. Louis last December, What is known as the "Seven Demands were then formulated. They included the sub-treasury scheme, the abolition of national banks, the prohibition of alien ownership of land, the prohibition of specula-tion in agricultural products, government control of lines of communication, and the free coinage of silver. It was on this platform that the Farmers' Alliance began its career as a national organization.

Most of the planks of this platform express ideas identical with the Greenback platforms framed fifteen years ago. The one new idea is the sub-treasury plank, which demanded that the government shall build warehouses for the storage of agricultural products and issue certificates of deposit to the owners to 80 per cent. of their value. It is significant, however, that this plank has been practically discarded already. It was not contained in the plat-form of the People's party of Kansas, on the lines of which the new party proposed to work. Many of the leading delegates at the Ocala convention openly repudiated it also, and it will probably find no place in the platform to be adopted this year.

It is easy to discover, from the platforms discussions and expressions of views, that the central idea of the new party will be a demand for more money. The other planks will be only subsidiary. In the words of a Maryland delegate: "All we want is recognition of the principle looking to the creation of a greater circulating medium issued directly to the people, and one that will contract or expand as the needs of the country may require." That is simply inflation, a doctrine that came near carrying the country in 1873-75, when the financial depression swept men from their moorings and led them to grasp at any straw which promised belp. It is easy to see now what

ruin and bankruptcy would have resulted had inflation then prevailed. There is no reason to believe that any other results would follow a cheap and unlimited currency to-day. The Farmers' Alliance, by adopting this principle as the central idea of their organization, has assured the early death of the new party. There is too much sturdy common sense among the farmers and workingmen to permit them to advocate a scheme which can only end in national bankruptcy. They will repudiate it and stand by a stable currency, which is as much the basis of acri-

cultural prosperity as of any other calling. Origin of Booth's Plan.

San Francisco Chronicfe. The discussion of General Booth's scheme for the relief of the 3,000,000 paupers of London has led to the curious discovery that an American originated the best feature of his plan. This was Count Rumford, who, about a century ago, applied the same rules to the suppression of poverty and vice in Bavaria, with the result that there has been no begging in that state since then. Rumford was a New England Yankee, and there is little doubt that Booth drew his inspiration from this ingenious New Eug-

NoBody can have dyspepsia if they take Sim-mone Liver Regulator.